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OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans

IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

(Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work)

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

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"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is sold, in the title-page, to be with great corrections and improvements. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature, an Index.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious Index.

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TEAS AND SPIRITS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN STURROCK senior, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canon-gate, Edinburgh, hereby informs his Friends and the Public, That he has given over the retail branch in favour of his son JOHN STURROCK junior, who being provided in a large Stock of TEAS AND SPIRITS, hopes to merit the favours of the Public, by always furnishing them with the best goods, at the lowest prices.

The said JOHN STURROCK, sen. has presently on hand a large stock of FINE FRESH CONGO TEAS, purchased by him at the last sale of the East India Company, which he proposes selling in Wholesale only; and as he purchased this Tea on the lowest terms, he flatters himself none in the trade has it in their power to undersell him in that article.

This Tea being in the original packages, will be permitted to any person or place in Great Britain; and those who chuse may have it permitted from the India-House, provided they take a whole lot at once.

He has likewise on hand a large stock of RUM, BRANDY, and PORT WINE, of excellent quality, to be sold also in wholesale.

N. B. The above Tea will be found both better in quality and cheaper than that which has lately been smuggled into this country.

The following speech was delivered by Lord Abingdon in the House of Peers, on Tuesday the 11th ult. when the House went into a Committee on the Contractors Bill from the Commons:

"My Lords,
I RISE to give my most hearty concurrence to the bill that is now before you, and, my Lords, upon these grounds: That the House

of Commons should be possessed, not only of the right, but of the actual power of making any internal regulations within itself, that are necessary for its own purity, for its honour, for its dignity, nay, perhaps, for its preservation, in conformity to the dictates of common sense, without entering into the policy of the case, as makes it inconceivable to me how an objection can possibly arise to such a bill as this in any where, but more especially in this House, where, as having no interest in the measure, nor any concern whatever, there does not appear to me to be the least ground or foundation for objection: For, my Lords, what is this bill? This bill says that Contractors are obnoxious to the House of Commons (no matter for what reasons) and therefore they desire to get rid of them. Why, what is this to us, my Lords? or what is it to the people without doors, or to any other persons, but to the members of the House of Commons themselves? Supposing, my Lords, I was to say that I was sick, and that I wanted to take a dose of physic, and another man should say to me, you shall not take a dose of physic, you shall continue sick; should I not consider this as a very hard case upon me? The case is just the same with the House of Commons; for a body politic may want physic just as much as a body natural may do. Suppose again, my Lords, I was to move this House for a separation of the Spiritual Lords from the Temporal, agreeable to the ancient constitution of this country, and for reasons obvious to us all, and the proposition was adopted by the House, would not your Lordships think it very unjust in the House of Commons to say, that we shan't take this physic, that we shan't have this remedy for our diseases, though they are of the most dangerous and alarming kind? And, therefore, my Lords, it is that I am for all internal regulations of all kinds in both Houses of Parliament—Contractors Bill, Place Bill, Pension Bill, Bishops Bill, or any other internal form that can be thought of.

"But, my Lords, when we come to quit ourselves, and to make a formal attack, not upon our own rights, but upon the fundamental rights of the people; when the elected shall say to the electors, (O selfishness in politics, and absurdity in argument!) we the elected will be your electors, and you the electors shall be our electors, thereby subverting the very basis of the constitution of the country—here, my Lords, I stand obdurate as the friend of the people, and immovable in the opposition that I will give to such measures. I will alarm your Lordships within these walls; I will alarm the people without doors, and bring conviction to their minds, that as he who opposes this doctrine is the real friend of their rights, so he who maintains it is their bitterest enemy. It is the doctrine upon which the people of America were to be made slaves of this country. It is the doctrine that America has resisted, and Ireland is now resisting. It is the doctrine, if not resisted, that will make slaves of the people of this country.—But I will say no more at present, as I too much fear I shall have occasion to trouble your Lordships but too often upon this subject."

From the London Papers, June 4.

Belgrade, May 6. On the 24th of last month a terrible commotion happened here, in which more than 500 persons perished. The Musli took flight. The Aga also following his example, but was arrested. Eighty or ninety houses belonging to the principal inhabitants were pillaged.

Hague, May 28. Their High Mightinesses have made known to the respective Admiralty Colleges of the Meuse, Friesland, and the North Quarter, that the masters of the vessels belonging to the Herring Fishery, who apply to them, with proper agreements from the Treasurers of the said Fishery, may sail THIS YEAR, and proceed to the Herring Fishery, notwithstanding the placard of the 16th of January 1781.

AMERICA.

Charlestown, Feb 27. A party of our cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, on Monday last, fell in with Marion's corps on the Santee river, and totally routed them. Of the rebels, about 80 were killed, wounded, and taken; amongst them killed was a Major Benson, an officer highly esteemed by the enemy.

March 9. The gallantry and good conduct displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's detachment, in their late excursion to Santee, are mentioned in the following honourable terms, in orders:

"Lieutenant-General Leslie desires Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, and the officers and soldiers of the cavalry and infantry who served under his command, will receive his best thanks for the services performed by them on their late expedition."

"The Lieutenant-General cannot too strongly express to the army the opinion he entertains of the merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's conduct upon that occasion, and of the spirited behaviour of the troops. The constancy with which they supported the fatigue of a long and very rapid march, claims not less his approbation and acknowledgment, than their exertions in preference of the enemy."

"The Lieutenant-General observes, with the highest satisfaction, that the militia have been taught under the conduct of Captain Doyle, to unite with their accustomed valour, a degree of steadiness which would not disgrace the discipline of regular troops; and he desires their officers and men to receive his particular thanks."

LONDON.

The following was the state of the Squadron in the East-Indies, when the Swallow packet left Madras, viz. Superb 74, Admiral Sir E. Hughes, Hero 74, Sultan 74, Monarca 70, Monmouth 64, Magnanime 64, Eagle 64, Exeter, Worcester 64, Burford 64, Illis 50, and five frigates, besides nine armed store-ships, one of which, the St Carlos, a Spanish prize, was pierced for 50, but mounted only 28 guns.

The Swallow packet touched at St Helena, from which she has brought dispatches, but saw nothing of Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet.

The safety of Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet is a matter of serious rejoicing: as he had, besides the man of war and store-ships, 17 fail of East Indiamen, with valuable cargoes.

Bombay is at this time in a perfect state of defence: so that if the enemy had formed any designs there, they must be entirely frustrated:—with the forces under Gen. Meadows they now reckon 4000 European soldiers there.

The Hannibal French man of war, of 74 guns, is generally believed to be lost in the East Indies, as there was a rumour before the Swallow failed, that the French had lost one of their capital ships.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out a sack warehouse in Lower Thames-street, which entirely consumed the house, with several adjacent buildings. The damage in goods is very considerable; but what adds to this mis-

fortune is, that the warehouse was perished in the flames, and six firemen, belonging to the Union Office, were buried in the ruins; two of them, named Davies and Reynolds, were dug out and sent to Bartholomew's hospital, in a most melancholy situation.

The following appears to be the most probable account of the cause of the rumour which has taken place for these two months past, of a pacific negotiation being on foot:

Shortly after the appointment of the new Ministers, they were informed from Mr Adams, through the medium of a messenger, that Congress had deputed five Commissioners in Europe to treat for and conclude a peace. That their powers were full and ample, and that they were ready to avail themselves of these powers, if they found a mutual inclination in the new Government of this country.

This messenger was a Mr Digges, a gentleman strongly attached to the liberty and independence of America, and who has been since sent out with General Sir Guy Carleton to America.

In consequence of this information, Mr Laurens, who was one of the five Commissioners, was immediately consulted, and talked to on the business; and immediately after this conference, was discharged from his parole, and likewise from his recognizance in the Court of King's Bench.

Though no agreement had been made with regard to any interchange of prisoners on that account, yet a noble Earl, then a prisoner in America, was released in consequence of the discharge of Mr Laurens.

Mr Oswald, who was one of those who entered into the recognition for Mr Laurens, was dispatched to the French Minister and Dr Franklin, with some questions tending towards a negotiation, about the 4th of April last: these questions were much better received, and more liberally answered, than it could have been thought.

The Courts of Spain and Holland had similar questions put to them.—The letters to M. Simolin, containing a part of the negotiation with Holland, appeared early in this paper.

The Hon. Mr T. Grenville was soon after sent to Paris, where he now remains, when messages are frequently dispatched from and to him, about this important business.

Mr Laurens, on the 12th instant, finally quitted England, as it is supposed, to be nearer the scene of negotiation, which it is thought these intercourse may have brought about, and which may lead to a general peace.

The following is said to be the terms agreed on with regard to a general pacification:

All the islands, except Grenada, to be restored to us by France, which is to have St Lucia in return, and also Pondicherry, and her other settlements in India.

Minorca to be ceded to Spain, in lieu of which the Spaniards are to give up Porto Rico, and her claim upon Jamaica, in return for which we are to give up the entire possession of Gibraltar.

Florida is to be ceded to America.

Restitution to be made of the different possessions of the Dutch which have been taken since the war, and a free neutral commerce, under the terms of the armed neutrality, to be allowed to Holland.

Independence, and a general free trade, to be granted to America—in return for which England is to have an equal share with her in the fisheries of Newfoundland and New England, and quiet possession of Canada, according to its ancient limits, with every thing northward; for which England is to give up to America New York, and every possession southward.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the pacific negotiation, which has lately been carried on under the direction of the Honourable Mr Grenville, has proved totally unsuccessful at Paris, and that that gentleman has sent word by the last conveyance, which arrived yesterday, that he is now preparing for his immediate return to this country. He leaves Mr Oswald, his colleague in the negotiation, behind him; but as the powers of that gentleman are not more extensive than Mr Grenville's, and the proposals he is charged with are exactly the same, little hopes are to be entertained from his further residence there.

It was singular enough that the whole House of Commons could not, on a late occasion, so word a motion for a monument to be erected to the memory of Captains Bayne, Blair, and Lord Robert Manners, as to make it contain a true record of facts: The motion in its first state made the above three Officers fall on the 12th of April.—This was not a fact; for Captain Blair only, fell on that day.—In its next amended state, it made a difference of dates; but it made them all three die on board their respective ships, Alfred, Anson and Resolution; this was not a fact; for Lord Robert Manners died on board the Andromache, in consequence of the wounds he had received on board the Resolution. This motion was at last withdrawn, that it might be drawn up more correctly, and be moved again on some other day. It was accordingly moved a third time; but God knows it derived little amendment from the correction; for as it now stands, it says of Captains Bayne and Blair, that they fell on the 9th and 12th of April, *id est*,—they both fell on the 9th; a resurrection then took place; and they both fell again on the 12th.

There was a very strange, and what may be thought a very invidious distinction, made between Captains Bayne, Blair, and Lord Robert Manners, in the motion made for erecting a monument to their memory: Of the two first, the motion says, indeed, that they fell gloriously fighting for their country—but of the last it says, that, *unfortunately for this country*, he was mortally wounded in the engagement, &c. No doubt it was unfortunate for this country to lose so distinguished and gallant an Officer as Lord Robert Manners; but, without any disparagement to his memory, it may be asked, Was it less unfortunate for this country that Captains Bayne and Blair fell? Certainly not; and therefore the distinction may give offence: It may be thought invidious to have made such a distinction; a distinction which the world will ascribe more to the high birth of the gallant young lord, than to his superior merit as an Officer.



HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, June 5.
THIS day the Lords heard counsel in behalf of the Duke of Hamilton claiming a seat in that House, in virtue of a Peerage conferred upon his ancestors at the commencement of this century, under the title of Duke of Brandon. Mr. Macdonald spoke long in this cause, the further hearing of which was adjourned till to-morrow.

Lord Shelburne then moved for a second reading of a bill for repealing an act of the 6th of Geo. I. respecting the supremacy of the judicative power of this country over Ireland. An exception was proposed, that those causes which at the present period were under appeal to the supreme judicature of this country should be heard as usual at the bar of that House, which was agreed to. The second reading of the bill was deferred till to-morrow.

Read a second time the American trade, and several other bills. Reported several bills from the Commons.

Deferred counsel on Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, June 5.

PASSED the Tobacco, Duke of Newcastle's, Lottery Office, and House of Correction bills.

Received and read petitions from the debtors of Cambridge and Warwick, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered in a bill relative to the editors-printers.

Received and read a petition from the African Company, to which Lord John Cavendish signified his Majesty's assent, and ordered in a bill thereon.

Came to a resolution in a Committee of Ways and Means, of extending the meaning of the turnpike act to such turnpikes as may be erected after the date of the bill.

Read a second time, and committed for the morrow, the Commissioners of Accounts, and militia bills.

Read a first time Sir Thomas Rumbold's discontinuing bill.

Ordered the report of the stolen goods bill for the morrow.

The report from the Committee to which the petition from the justices of Middlesex, relative to gaming, was referred, being then read by the Clerk, Mr. Byss stated to the House, that the spirit of gaming had so diffused itself through all the ranks and classes of life, that it was become absolutely necessary for the legislature to check it. E. O. tables were now to be found in every part of the town. In one house in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, there were five E. O. tables; and he did not doubt but the electrical bed itself shortly would be turned into an E. O. table. It was in vain, to attempt putting down gaming, if the legislature should prohibit the game of E. O. only, as it would shoot up again under another name; nay, there were already G. R. tables, so that if the legislature did not provide an ample remedy that would go to the very root of the disorder, the spirit of gaming would run through the whole alphabet. He concluded therefore with a motion for leave to bring in a bill more effectually to prevent the pernicious practice of gaming.

Mr. Alderman Newnham seconded the motion, after which leave was given accordingly.

Mr. Fox then observed, that there being reason to presume that Sir George Rodney would accept the Peerage, and the patent being now making out, he thought himself justified in moving for a new writ for the city of Westminster.

Commodore Johnstone opposed the motion. He could not think it possible to look upon Sir George Rodney as a Peer, till his patent had passed the Great Seal; and as at present it was only in great forwardness, and had not passed the Seal, Sir George Rodney could not be said to be in possession of an honour which it was still in the power of the Crown to recall. If, in the present stage of the business, Sir George Rodney was to die, it would then appear that he never had a Peerage, and his heir could not be entitled to an honour of which Sir George himself was not possessed; an unalienable patent did not bestow a Peerage; the cases of Sir Dudley Ryder and Chancellor Yorke were both instances of it. Upon this principle he must contend, that there was not as yet a vacancy for Westminster.

Mr. Mordaunt said, that the case of Lord Brownlow was perfectly in point; a new writ was ordered for Grantham in the room of that Lord, when he had just killed himself on his advancement to the Peerage, and long before his patent had passed the Great Seal.

Mr. Mansfield opposed the motion, nearly on the same principle with Commodore Johnstone.

The Lord Advocate supported the motion, standing on the precedent of Lord Brownlow. The only question, in his opinion, necessary on the present occasion was, Whether there was sufficient proof to satisfy the House that Sir George Rodney would accept the Peerage? If there was, there could be no doubt but a new writ ought to be issued, as there was no reason to suppose that the honour would be revoked, or that Sir George dying before the signing of the patent, the Peerage would die with him; for if there was public faith in Britain, the family of Rodney were entitled to a Peerage. In respect to the evidence of the Admiral's acceptance of it, he saw an Honourable Member, in his place, who could give the House satisfaction on that head, and he thus publicly requested he would do it.

Captain Rodney (Sir George's son) said, he had received a letter from his Honourable relation, in which he stated the title by which he should like to be called, if honoured with a Peerage; and, from the tenor of the letter, he thought himself justified in saying, that he believed he might venture to assure the House, that his Honourable Relation would not refuse the Peerage.

Commodore Johnstone contended that the acceptance of the dignity had nothing to do with the present question; for as yet there was nothing to accept; there was no Peerage, and Sir George could not be considered at this moment as a Peer, his patent not having yet passed the Great Seal; if it had, it would then be time enough to ask whether he would accept it; at present there was nothing for him to accept; he was to all intents and purposes a Commoner; therefore his seat could not be declared vacant.

Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Montagu said a few words; the question being then put, it was carried without a division, and the new writ ordered of course.

Sir Francis Basset informed the House, that he had in his hand a motion for an address to his Majesty, praying him to settle upon a year on Sir George Rodney; but, if Ministers intended of their own accord to do what he wished on this occasion, he would not urge his motion.

Mr. Fox said, that something of that nature was at present in the contemplation of Ministers; the matter was under consideration; but he could not say what would be done; much less could he say that the substance of the Honourable Member's motion would be adopted: For when he said that the matter was under consideration, he meant only that Ministers were considering, whether a settlement should be made on Sir George Rodney, or not.

Sir Francis Basset said, he was not vain enough to suppose that his proposition would be the standard to which Ministers would act; he himself was directed only by his feelings; he was not acquainted with Sir George Rodney, and acted only as an independent country gentleman. What the Honourable Secretary had said would have this effect with him, that he would postpone his motion till Friday, that Ministers might have time to come to some resolution on the subject.

From the London Papers, June 6.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, attended by Aldermen Crosby, Wilkes, Eldate, Townsland, Sawbridge, Hallifax, Peckham, Clarke, Pugh, Kitchen, Sainsbury, and the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, Town-clerk, City-remembrancer, City council, and about 70 Common-councilmen, set off from Guildhall about one o'clock, and proceeded to St. James's with the following address, agreed to at the last court of Common Council:

To the KING'S Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, impressed with sentiments of the warmest attachment to your Majesty's royal person and Government, and zeal for the honour of your crown, and prosperity of all your Majesty's dominions, beg leave humbly to

approach your Throne, with the most hearty congratulations for the late glorious successes with which it has pleased divine providence to bless your Majesty's arms in different quarters of the world.

"We trust that, under the blessing of the same providence, the valour of your Majesty's fleets and armies, directed by the wisdom of your Councils, and the good conduct of those able commanders you have been pleased to set over them, will pursue the important advantage already obtained with vigour and success.

"And we flatter ourselves that we shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing the splendour of your crown restored, the wonted superiority of your Royal Navy over all your enemies re-established, and the general tranquillity and welfare of the British dominions completely secured, by terminating a glorious and successful war, with a safe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of Court,

"WILLIAM RIX."

To the above address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I return you my hearty thanks for your loyal and affectionate congratulation upon the late glorious successes in different quarters of the world. The intrepid valour of my fleets and armies, and the conduct and courage of my officers, were never more conspicuous than they have appeared on the late occasions. It is, however, to the blessing of almighty God that we owe these victories.

"I trust that the vigorous exertions of a firm and united people, together with the new resources that have presented themselves to increase my force both by sea and land, and, above all, the Divine protection of my just cause, will enable me to terminate the war upon fair and honourable terms. My good city of London may be assured of my constant attention to their conformance and happiness.

They were very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

This morning arrived express at the General Post-Office a mail from Lisbon, brought over by the Hanover packet boat, Captain Todd, after a passage of ten days.

Yesterday the letters from Lisbon, brought over in the Cerberus frigate, were delivered at the post-office, as well as the letters from Gibraltar; we are glad to find that the garrison had plenty of provisions, and were exceeding healthy.

Late last night an express arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, with the agreeable intelligence of the Ostrich cutter, and 30 sail of vessels, the remaining part of the Charlestown fleet being safe arrived here.

Notwithstanding Admiral Drake's detachment to St. Lucia, Sir George Rodney has 90 sail of the line, exclusive of his prizes, to oppose the enemy, and protect the island of Jamaica.

Comte de Guichen is returning from Cadiz to Brest, to take upon him the chief command of the French fleet. There are eleven ships now ready at Brest, which with seven he brings with him, makes up eighteen sail. The Spaniards are to join after this next cruise.

Yesterday Government received advice of the arrival of Lord Howe and Admiral Barrington in the Downs, from the north seas, with the Victory of 100 guns, the Britannia of 100, and the Edgar of 74. They likewise received advice of the arrival of the Queen of 98 guns, Capt. Maitland, at Portsmouth, belonging to the same fleet. We are sorry to add that the crews of the different ships are very sickly. Admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross was left off the Texel with nine sail of the line, and the Panther has orders to join him. The Dutch fleet consists of 11 sail of the line, but several of them are very light ships.

Lord Howe is to strike his flag at Portsmouth, and come to town directly, in order to lay account of his late cruise before the Admiralty-Board, also to settle with them the equipment of the Channel fleet.

The following is a short comparative view of the fleet now under Sir John Lockhart-Ross, blocking up the Texel, and the Dutch ships in that port:

English, nine ships.	Dutch, eleven ships.
One of 90 Guns	One of 76 Guns
Two of 80	Three of 68
Two of 74	Two of 64
Two of 64	One of 60
Two of 60	Four of 54

Though we have no assurances as yet of a peace, the public may be assured that negotiation is not yet at an end, Mr. Oswald having again gone back to Paris.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, June 2.

"Sailed yesterday to the westward, Admiral Kempenfelt, with his fleet, on a cruise."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 5.

"Arrived the Apollo, Captain Mann, from Gibraltar; the Queen man of war of 90 guns, Captain Maitland, from Admiral Barrington's Squadron. Arrived also the Courageux man of war, of 74 guns, Lord Mulgrave, Commander, from a cruise."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Read a second time the bill for granting a moiety from money collected by the tolls and turnpikes.

"Mr. Newnham presented a bill for to require the Commissioners of Accounts in the Victualling office should lay before the Parliament the particulars of their proceedings from time to time.

THE REVENUE BILL.

"The Speaker moved, that the revenue bill should receive the alterations and amendments suggested by the Lords. It was agreed. The amendments and alterations were read and agreed to.

"Sir Charles Turner rose to give notice of his intention to bring in a bill of naturalization. His sentiments, he said, were already known on the subject. He thought it a matter of justice, policy, and expediency. He had not brought it forward this session, on account of the opposition it had repeatedly received from the prospect of the war's continuance; but now, since there was a change of men, he presumed the natural result would be a change of measures. Indeed, he thought there was at present a great prospect of a peace being concluded; so that, in consequence, there was an absolute necessity in bringing in this bill of naturalization. Numbers of aliens would then return to this country, to exercise their wonted advantages arising from commercial connections in this country. But he did not mean now to enter into the particulars of this necessity. He only wished to give this notice, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to consider of its merits or demerits; for he should be as happy to receive the opinion of those who might be against it, as of those in favour of it. He was ever open to conviction. It was this which made him always desirous of acting in concert with the opinions and approbation of that House, and also of the people at large: So that he wished gentlemen would take this notice of his intention, and give it their mature consideration; for he was not so anxious for the bill as to wish it to pass, if there should appear any evil tendency in its principle. He had never yet presumed to bring in a bill; and he trusted this would not be adopted through a complaisance to him, but rather through a conviction of its necessity.

MILITIA BILL.

"The Speaker read a second time the Militia Bill, which states, that the person who is obliged to find a substitute should have the same privilege of exemption as the substitute himself, on his paying the fine of ten pounds, agreeable to the act of Parliament.

"Mr. Stanhope said, he should oppose this bill in its third reading. He did not think it would produce the effect for which it had been brought into Parliament,—that of reducing the price of substitutes to the standard of ten pounds. He thought, indeed, that it might materially affect the recruiting service. For, in all those places where the current price for substitutes was above ten pounds, all such persons as were fixed on by ballot, rather than be at a greater expense than what the act prescribed, would pay the fine, and thus oblige the Lieutenants of the counties to find them at a very great loss. This would not only be an inconvenience, but an injustice. How could it be otherwise? Whoever considered, that in other counties, from local circumstances, the advantage which should counterbalance this expense would be in favour of the person obliged to find the substitute. If the current price was five pounds, they might be sure no person would give the ten pounds fine. In this point of view, he could not but think the motion very inexpedient and injurious. So that, unless the Honourable mover of this bill (Mr. Pelham) would think proper to retract it for another more applicable to the purpose, he should still persist in his intention of opposing the bill at its third reading.

"Mr. Pelham said a few words in support of the bill.

"Sir Charles Turner spoke strongly against any militia. He thought it a burden on the people bordering on a species of slavery. After the Honourable Baronet had spoken rather severely on soldiers and their wives, the debate concluded, with adjourning the House until to-morrow.

"The House broke up at five o'clock."

On Thursday last, the House of Peers determined the cause at the instance of the Duke of Hamilton, claiming to sit in that House as Duke of Brandon in England, in favour of his Grace.

On Friday, was married at Glendock, near Perth, the Reverend Professor George Hill, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's, to Miss Harriet Scott, daughter to Mr. Alexander Scott.

On Saturday last, died Henry Balfour of Halbeath, Esq; much and justly regretted.

By the late heavy rains, several bridges in Northumberland have been swept away; but as the most material of them have had conveniences for travellers erected, there will not be any difficulty in travelling any of the roads with carriages, &c.

Thursday, a vessel belonging to Scarborough put into Sunderland, having been taken and ransomed the Saturday before. The master said the first man who boarded him had been his servant three years, and that many of the crew were English. The late act of Parliament, to prevent ransoming, took date on the 1st instant, and the master, in consequence, refused to ransom; but the Captain threatened to throw him and all his crew overboard if he persisted, and forced him to comply. The master also said, that a Dutch privateer was in company, and that they had taken several other vessels, but he could give no particulars of them.

Extract of a letter from Sunderland to the Mayor of Newcastle, dated June 7, 11 o'clock morning.

"Late last night a cutter privateer appeared off this place, and captured two light frigates going to the northward, and is now a little to the southward of this port. She is loaded deep with half ankers, mounts 14 four-pounders, and has about 100 men, mostly English. We think she is the same privateer that captured several vessels off Whitby last Friday and Saturday; and have thought proper to give you this intelligence, that if any of his Majesty's ships are at Shields, they may be sent after her."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 4.

Sketch of Yesterday's Review.

"Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the Volunteer corps from the country assembled before the quarters of their commanders—those in the city mustered at their different parades. The whole of the infantry were afterwards formed in the walks of Stephen's-green—the telling-off the body into regiments, and other unavoidable arrangements detained the whole till half past ten, when the line of march began. The cavalry, who were drawn up in Dawson-street, led the way, and were followed by the different trains of artillery—the brigades of infantry closed the march.

"The whole army reached the Park, and took their ground about twelve. The line extended so very far, that there was no space left for the horse upon the wings. The General arrived at the moment the troops had formed their front; he was escorted to the field by the Dundalk troop of horse. The review of the cavalry immediately commenced, and presented a spectacle most highly pleasing.

"In an instant the field was covered with squadrons, armed for their country, and to support their King, mounted upon the finest hunters, and in every respect appointed equal to any troops that any nation could ever boast. The expertness of discipline, the promptitude of manoeuvre, and the attention of men bred to arms seemed to pervade the whole—in every movement they showed the soldier, and the enthusiasm of the independent and self-armed citizen. The plan of review for the Cavalry reflected high honour upon the professional abilities of Major Broome.

"The review of the infantry commenced about four, when General Lord Charlemont appeared on the right of the line and was received by the whole with preconcerted arms. He was attended by the Earl of Mornington and Lord Delvin, as aide-de-camps. Lord Farnham, Lord Clanwilliam, Lord Aldborough, &c. &c. with Colonel Grattan, Colonel Lowther, Colonel Stewart, and an incredible number of gentlemen of the first property and distinction in the kingdom, made up the train. After surveying the whole with the most marked attention, the General took his station opposite the centre of the front of the whole. The firings and manoeuvres commenced agreeable to the plan given out by Major Gudgeon. It was feared the long series of bad weather, which so much prevented the troops from giving that attention to practice which is so greatly their wish, would have in some measure affected the execution of that day. The fears of those who felt much for the honour of the cause were in a moment dispelled. The sun beamed with renewed splendor, and not a cloud hovered in the horizon to shade the glorious scene. The Volunteers felt, conscious of the opportunity, and displayed feats in arms that showed the accomplished soldier, and marked the veteran in his country's cause; each manoeuvre only added new opportunities of displaying the perfection of discipline.

"The ease with which the columns were formed, the manner in which they were reformed, and the steadiness of every man, added still more to the character of the patriot soldier. When the left and right wings were opposed to each other, and the light infantry of both skirmishing in front, it presented one of the grandest and most awful military spectacles that imagination could form or action realize. Two great armies, drawn up in hostile array, marking each movement of the other

JAMES INGLIS, HABERDASHER AND LINENDRAPER,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public, That the PARTNERSHIP between Mr Kean and him being dissolved, he continues to carry on business in the same warehouse as formerly, where the Public may depend upon being served on the very lowest terms.—He embraces this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for past favours, and will make it his study to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully attended to; and proper encouragement given to dealers.

ALL MILLINERY WORK done in the newest fashion.

SEAMEN WANTED.



THE LIVERY Privateer, WILLIS MACQUELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. Dickson Commander, mounting 12 guns,—are now in LEITH ROAD, and will be ready to proceed on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain in a very short time.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruise sent three rich American prizes into Leith.—Her consort the Leveret is known to be one of the swiftest cruisers in Europe.

A few able and ordinary Seamen are wanted immediately for these vessels, and great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A number of births for Petty Officers are vacant, and will be filled with such Seamen as are best qualified.

A SURGEON is also wanted.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 5th JUNE 1782.

THE Commissioners of Excise, defructious of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties inflicted by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, for the better collection of the duty on MALE SERVANTS, do hereby give public notice, That they, the said Commissioners, will be under the necessity of receiving informations, and commencing prosecutions against such Masters and Mistresses as shall not, within twenty days after the 21st of May last past, deliver in fresh lists, and make payment of the duty, of their servants for the current year; which lists must be delivered, and duties paid, either at the chief Office of Excise in EDINBURGH, or at the Excise Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding several former repeated advertisements, THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have reason to believe, that many persons throughout Scotland have not yet delivered in lists, and paid duty for, ALL the MALE SERVANTS retained or employed by them on or since the 21st day of May 1781, whereby they have respectively incurred the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS, notice is hereby given to all concerned, That unless such lists are forthwith delivered in, and the duty paid, the Board must, in justice to this branch of the public revenue under their management, direct prosecutions to be immediately carried on against every Master and Mistress who shall be found not to have paid due obedience to this act of Parliament.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

LOT I. THE RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Bursars Students of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, and of other three Bursars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 200 l. Scots yearly, during their courses, which continue three years.—The Bursars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and those at Edinburgh by the Magistrates, Council, and Treasurer of that City, in consequence of a sum long ago mortgaged in the hands of these corporations.

II. THE SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Glawhannan, otherwise Buchanan, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumfriesshire. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament. The property is held by two vassals, who pay of money, vicual, and casualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. THE SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent, commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwise called Stone Calfay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents, lying within the bailiary of Kyle, and shire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor stood on the roll of freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vassals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of singular successors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Ruffel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peatland, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Eight-Merk Land of NETHER LOCHERWOODS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carliaverock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfriesshire.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is L. 101 17 11-11-22ths

And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase, is L. 2241 15 10-2-22ths.

These Lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

SALE OF WOODS IN ANNANDALE.

TO be SOLD, within the King's Arms Inn at Dumfries, on Wednesday the 14th day of June 1782, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING WOODS ON THE ESTATE OF HOLMAINS:

I. The Woods on the farm of Kirkwood, in the parish of Dalton, consisting of about 60 acres, mostly oak.

II. The Old Timber Trees at the village of Dalton.

III. The Old Oak Wood interspersed among the farm of Holmaims, in the same parish. And,

IV. The Wood upon the farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies thereof in the hands of Mr John Johnston, at Shillickill, near Lochmaben.—The woods to be sold will be shown on applying at the house of Kirkwood.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon, THE FARM OF CARPHIN, in the parish of Creech and county of Fife, and within three miles of Cupar, as presently possessed by Mr Robert Baillie, at 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, the virtual being converted at reasonable prices. This farm consists of about 150 acres of arable land, and 170 acres of sheep pasture. The lands are mostly inclosed, and the houses upon the farm are new, and in excellent order.

The lands will be sold, either holding of the Crown, in which case the purchaser will be entitled to a freehold qualification in the county of Fife; or they will be sold holding of a subject superior, if the purchaser shall incline.

The title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, and a plan of the farm, are in the hands of Samuel Mitchell junior, writer to the signet, to whom application may be made for particulars, and who will sell the said lands by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

By Adjournment—Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of CARGEN, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, about three measured miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 746 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, ash, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleech, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the estate previous to Whitsunday last was about 677 l. Owing to some of the farms being let from that term for one year, or short endurances, and under restrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitsunday last is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of subject superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 654 l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cess, with 2 l. 8 s. 10 d. of stipend; and 1 l. 3 s. 4 d. of school salary.—The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upset price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is now reduced to 11,500 l.

ALSO, to be SOLD, time and place forsaide, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-Merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and stewartry forsaide, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 l. 4 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upset price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on the 14th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miss Ogilvie of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session.

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmidale, Craigdeallie, Mill and alfridied Miltures thereof, Balgay, Miltide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the forsaide whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinraddie, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 1 firlet barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the vicinal-farm gives the highest prices. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carle; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmidale.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rant of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Segart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Nicoll gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate, and the house.

DUNG TO LET.

THE DUNG belonging to the GEORGE INN at Bristol-Port, for one year from Whitsunday last.—Apply to Mr Wallace at the inn.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE Lands and Estate of GOSPERTIE, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo and shire of Fife.

And the LANDS of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmouk and shire of Kinross.

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement.

The present yearly rent is about 198 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both estates hold feu of subjects superior.

The proprietor has right to the tiends, which are valued.

The above estate of Gospertrie will be sold either in whole or in two separate lots; one lot to consist of the farm of Gospertrie, with the pendicle called Hedderwick, the present free rent whereof is 74 l. 12 s. Sterling; and the other lot to consist of the farm of Gospertrie and Glenfide, including the pendicle of Law of Gospertrie, the present free rent of which is 76 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling, with forty-two hens and sixteen carriages.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street, who has power to conclude a bargain.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 4th of July 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Caldor and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Caldor, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road. There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7500 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

FARMS IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

THERE is to be SET, for such number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to either at Martinmas or Whitsunday next, the following FARMS, viz.

I. The Farm and Estate of MILNCRAIG, with the extensive Highland Grazings of Strathmildale, Miln of Milncraig, and Lands of Tolle.—This farm lies in the parish of Rofken, and is very pleasantly situated along side of the river of Alness; has a beautiful and commanding prospect of the Moray and Cromarty firths, and of the most beautiful and fertile parts of the counties of Ross and Cromarty; and is excellently situated either for fishing or shooting, as the hills and woods in the neighbourhood afford plenty of game of all kinds, and the river of Alness very good salmon and trout fishing.—There is a good mansion-house with garden and offices, and a complete set of farm-offices at Milncraig, with about one hundred and sixty acres of arable land, well inclosed and subdivided with good stone dykes, all fenceable; and the greatest part of these lands have been some years in grass, and all laid down in high order. Beside the above quantity of arable land, there is a pretty extensive sheep-run close adjoining to the farm, and extensive plantations fit for wintering black cattle.—The grazings of Strathmildale are only about four miles distant from the farm of Milncraig; so that the black cattle and sheep-grazed there in summer, can be commodiously wintered at Milncraig. There is plenty of fine peats at a moderate distance, and an inexhaustible marble pit close adjoining to the farm, which is sold by the proprietor thereof at a very moderate price.

This farm is centrally situated betwixt Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, three good market towns, and only two miles distant from the sea.

II. The Farms of CASTLECRAGIE, DUNSKAITH, and ARMAT, with the extensive grazings thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Nigg, beautifully and commodiously situate along the sea-side, on the north side of the Cromarty Ferry, and immediately opposite to the town of Cromarty. These farms lie all contiguous and adjoining to each other, have been long in grass, which has been mostly pastured for many years back for behoof of the proprietor, and are remarkable for carrying fine sweet grass, fit for either black cattle or sheep.

The arable land of these farms consist of about 100 acres, and the grazings of Scots firs, with plenty of whins, broom, and heath, much calculated for wintering black cattle or sheep. They have a great command of sea-ware, of the best quality; and as there is a daily communication by the Ferry to Cromarty, a growing manufacturing town, every article that can be raised from the farm will find a ready market. These farms are sufficiently fenced off from the neighbouring grounds, by a wooden railing on the one side, the sea making a sufficient fence on the other. These railings can be easily kept up, as there are plenty of growing timber on the premises. The proprietor will give every reasonable encouragement for erecting a genteel farm-house and offices.

Any person inclining to rent any of these farms, may either correspond with Mr Ross of Cromarty, the proprietor at London, or with Hugh Rose his factor at Cromarty. Alexander Smith at Cromarty Mains will show the premises to any person wanting to treat about a lease of any of them.

ISLAY MINES.

TO be LET in tack, for such number of years, and on such terms as can be agreed upon, THE WHOLE MINES in the Island of Islay, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield. These mines discover themselves at surface in many different places of the island. They were opened and wrought by Mr Freebairn, the late tackman, in nine different places. Eight of the veins carried lead only, and the other a mixture of lead and copper ore.

The veins are in general from two to three feet wide of solid lead and brangled ore; and according to the assays made in Scotland, give from 16 to 32 ounces of silver per ton; but from assays made in London yield to the amount of 48 ounces. One of these veins runs in some places nine feet wide, carrying three ribs of ore, each of them four inches solid, besides small strings and brangled ore intermixed.

The works need no timber, and in general have not much water, when, at the depth of 20 or 30 fathoms. Levels are already made in different places; and the report of an experienced miner, who lately surveyed them, concludes thus: "Upon the whole, these mines already discovered shew, that if the levels were carried up, and engines properly placed to take the benefit of the water that offers to work them, they would become profitable and lasting."

There will be also fit to the person who takes the mines, a FARM in their neighbourhood, consisting of between four and five hundred acres, with a convenient stead of offices lately built.

The island of Islay is peculiarly situated for working its minerals to advantage, being the furthestmost of all the Western Islands, and within two days sail of Liverpool, and many other places of market. The veins already opened are also within less than three measured miles of a fine natural harbour in the island, called Freeport, where a smelting-house, dwelling-house, and set of offices have been erected, and will be likewise fit in lease to the person who takes the mines.

For further particulars apply to John Spottiswood solicitor at law, London, James Grant writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or James Addison late overseer of the above mines, presently residing at the house of Messrs Bogle, Macdougall, and Company, Queen-street, Glasgow.